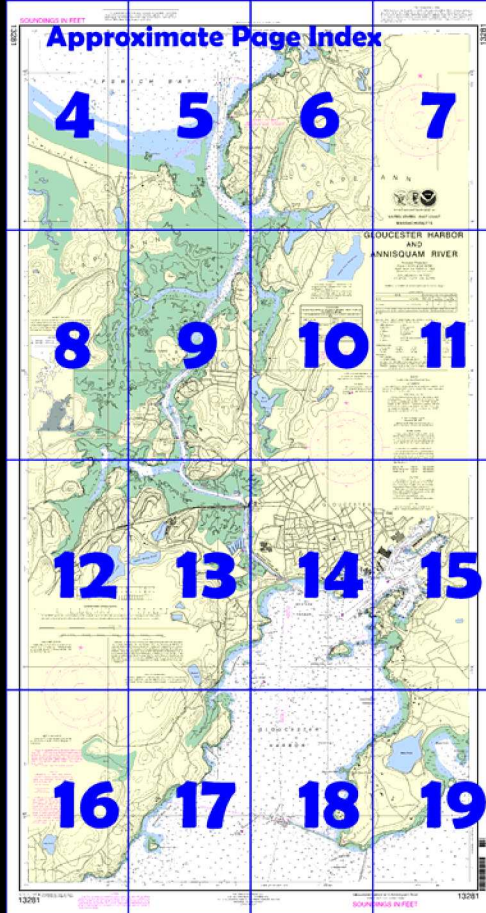


BookletChartTM

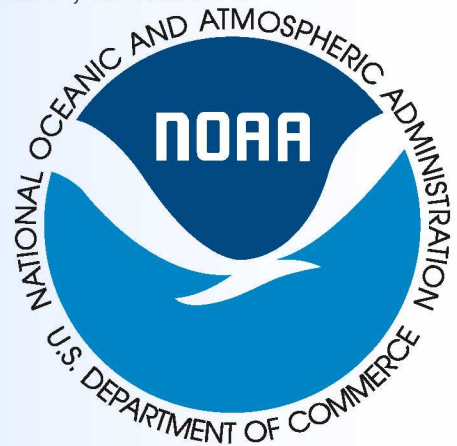
Gloucester Harbor and Annisquam River

(NOAA Chart 13281)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

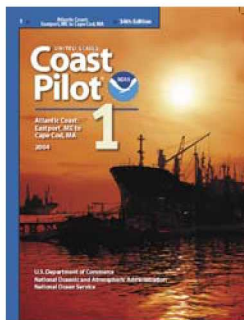
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(492) The **Annisquam River and Blynman Canal** form a thorofare leading from the eastern part of Ipswich Bay, northwest of Cape Ann, to Gloucester Harbor, on the south side of the cape.

(493) **Annisquam** is a village and summer resort on the east side of Annisquam River just inside its north end. **Lobster Cove**, on the southeast side of the town, is the scene of much small pleasure-boat activity during the summer.

(495) **Annisquam Harbor Light** (42°39.7'N., 70°40.9'W.), 45 feet above the water, is shown from a white cylindrical tower with elevated walk to a dwelling on **Wigwam Point** at the east side at the northern entrance to Annisquam River. A red sector in the light from 180° to 217° covers the shoals on the eastern side of the approach to the bar channel from the

north. A lighted bell buoy marks the approach, and a fog signal is at the light.

(497) A marked channel with dredged sections across the bar at the northern entrance to Annisquam River and in the river and Blynman Canal leads from Ipswich Bay to Western Harbor at the north end of Gloucester Harbor. In September 2001, the controlling depths were 6.5 feet in the dredged section across the bar from Ipswich Bay to Wigwam Point, thence in 1997, greater depths in the natural channel to Buoy 17, thence 6.3 feet (6.9 feet at midchannel) to Buoy 21, thence 3.4 feet (5.7 feet at midchannel) in the dredged section between Buoys 21 and 23, thence 2.8 feet in the left outside quarter of the natural channel between Buoys 23 and 26 with gradual shoaling to bare in the left inside quarter extending across to the right outside quarter. Above Buoy 26, the controlling depths were 5.3 feet (6 feet at midchannel) to the Route 128 highway bridge, thence 7 feet in the left half and 0.4 foot in the right half of the channel to Buoy 38, thence 2.2 feet (6.1 feet at midchannel) to Western Harbor.

(498) This thorofare is narrow, but is adequately marked by lights, daybeacons, and buoys and is extensively used by small craft. Strangers should have no trouble getting through with a smooth sea and by the use of the chart. The bar at the northern entrance is difficult to cross in a heavy sea. The best time is on a rising tide.

(499) Craft anchor in the coves, creeks, or estuaries of the waterway or moor at the marinas. The entrance of **Lobster Cove**, near the north end of the waterway east of Annisquam, has been dredged as far as the bridge. In 1997, the entrance had depths of less than 1 foot in the south part, gradually deepening to over 5 feet at the north edge; thence general depths of 5 to 8 feet were available in the middle of the anchorage.

(500) No special directions are necessary. The chart is the best guide. In passing from north to south in the Annisquam River and Blynman Canal, take care to avoid the unmarked rocky area covered 4 feet on the east side of the channel about 775 yards north of the Annisquam Harbor Light and 100 yards southeast of Buoy 3; a rock covered 2 feet on the east side of the river channel about 60 yards southwestward of Annisquam Harbor Light; several rocks, submerged and awash, on the east side of the channel, marked by Daybeacon 7; a rock covered 4 feet, marked by a buoy, on the east channel edge about 125 yards northward of Annisquam Channel Light 25; and an unmarked rock that uncovers 1 foot on the southwest side of the southern entrance to Blynman Canal. In August 1980, obstructions were reported in the vicinity of Annisquam River Channel Light 46.

(501) About 2.5 miles south of Annisquam Harbor Light, State Route 128 crosses the waterway on a fixed span which has a clearance of 65 feet for a center width of 100 feet. About 0.7 mile southward of it, the Boston and Maine Railroad Bridge has a 38-foot bascule span with a clearance of 16 feet. The bridgetender monitors VHF-FM channel 18A. At the southern end of the waterway, State Route 127 highway bridge has a 38-foot bascule span with a clearance of 8 feet. The bridgetender monitors VHF-FM channel 18A; call sign, WQA-834.

(502) The mean range of the tide is 8.7 feet. Currents at Annisquam Harbor Light average 1.3 knots at strength. Tidal currents at the southern entrance to Blynman Canal average over 3 knots at strength, but greater velocities to 10 knots were reported in 1992 in the vicinity of Blynman Bridge (State Route 127). Mariners are advised to use caution when approaching the bridge, especially during maximum flood and ebb.


(503) The Gloucester Chief of Police is also **harbormaster** for Annisquam River and Blynman Canal. The deputy harbormaster supervises the moorings and anchorages. A **speed limit** of 4 knots is enforced on the river and in Lobster Cove.

(504) There is a marina on the west bank of Lobster Cove and several private float landings around the cove. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and water are available at the floats of the marina which have 12 feet reported alongside. Ice, provisions, and marine supplies are available. Overnight berthing is permitted, and guest moorings are maintained.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Feb. 03/07
Corrected through LNM Jan. 23/07

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Boston, MA	KHB-35	162.475 MHz
Essex Marine, MA	WNG-574	162.425 MHz
Stratham, NH	KZZ-40	162.450 MHz

PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927)

Massachusetts State Grid mainland zone, is indicated by dotted ticks at 4,000 foot intervals.

RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) e (Approximate location)

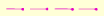

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

 Pipeline Area  Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.343" northward and 1.841" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

ANNISQUAM RIVER

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF APR 2004
AND SURVEYS TO SEP 2002

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
(MLLW)

NAME OF CHANNEL	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	DATE OF SURVEY
WESTERN HARBOR TO BMRR BRIDGE	6.3	30	9-02
BMRR BRIDGE TO BUOY 26	A5.7	MID-WIDTH 50 MID-WIDTH	9-02

A. CHANNEL HAS SHOALED TO 0.9 FEET SOUTH OF BUOY 34.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS
SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Annisquam (42°39'N/70°41'W)	feet 9.6	feet 9.1	feet 0.3

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.
(Apr 2006)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Oy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky


Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rip reported	

21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

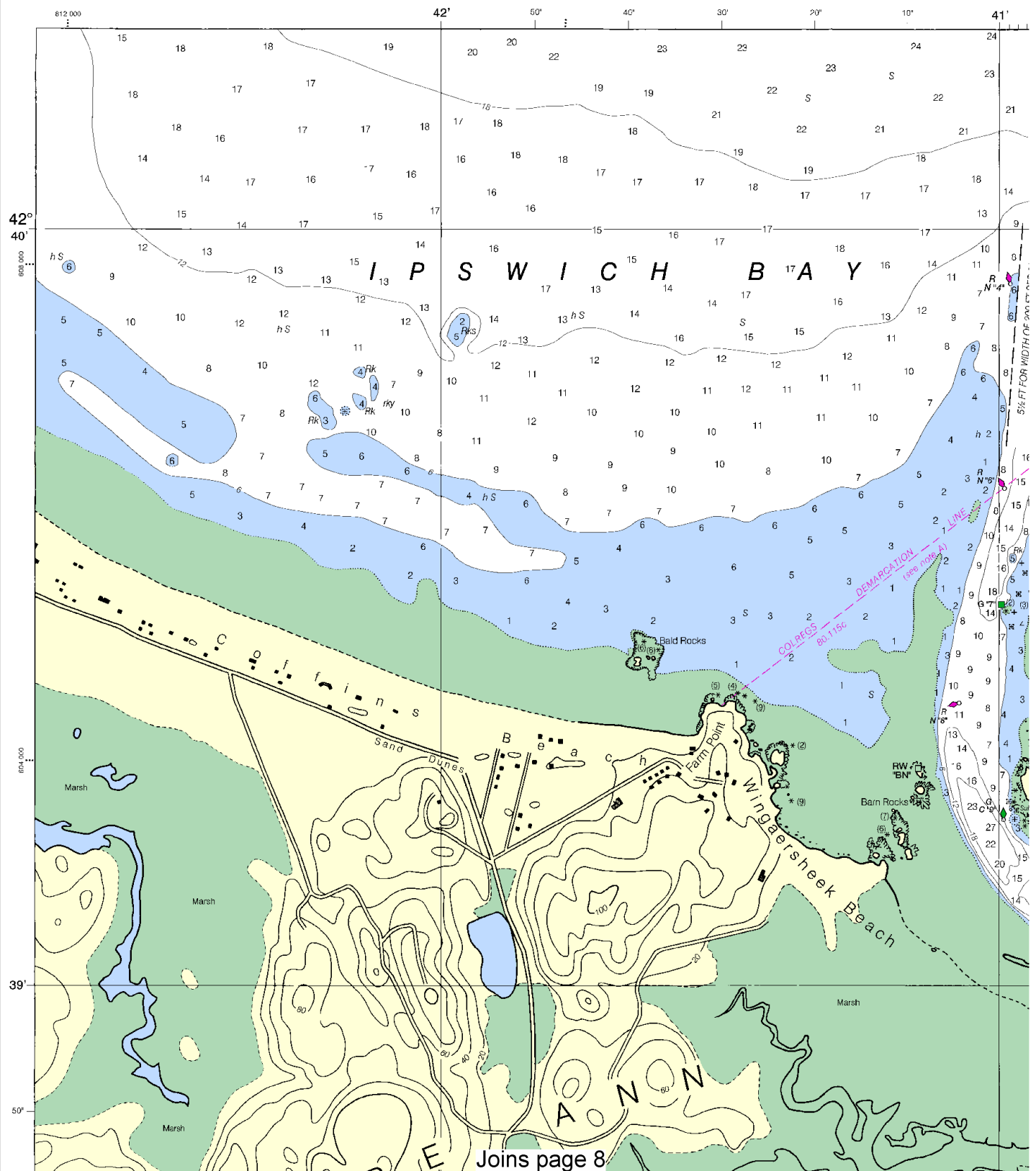
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: 

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/GS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282

13281



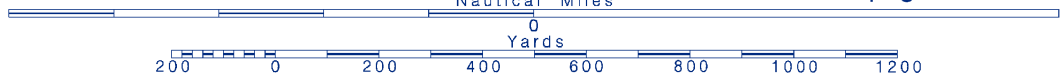
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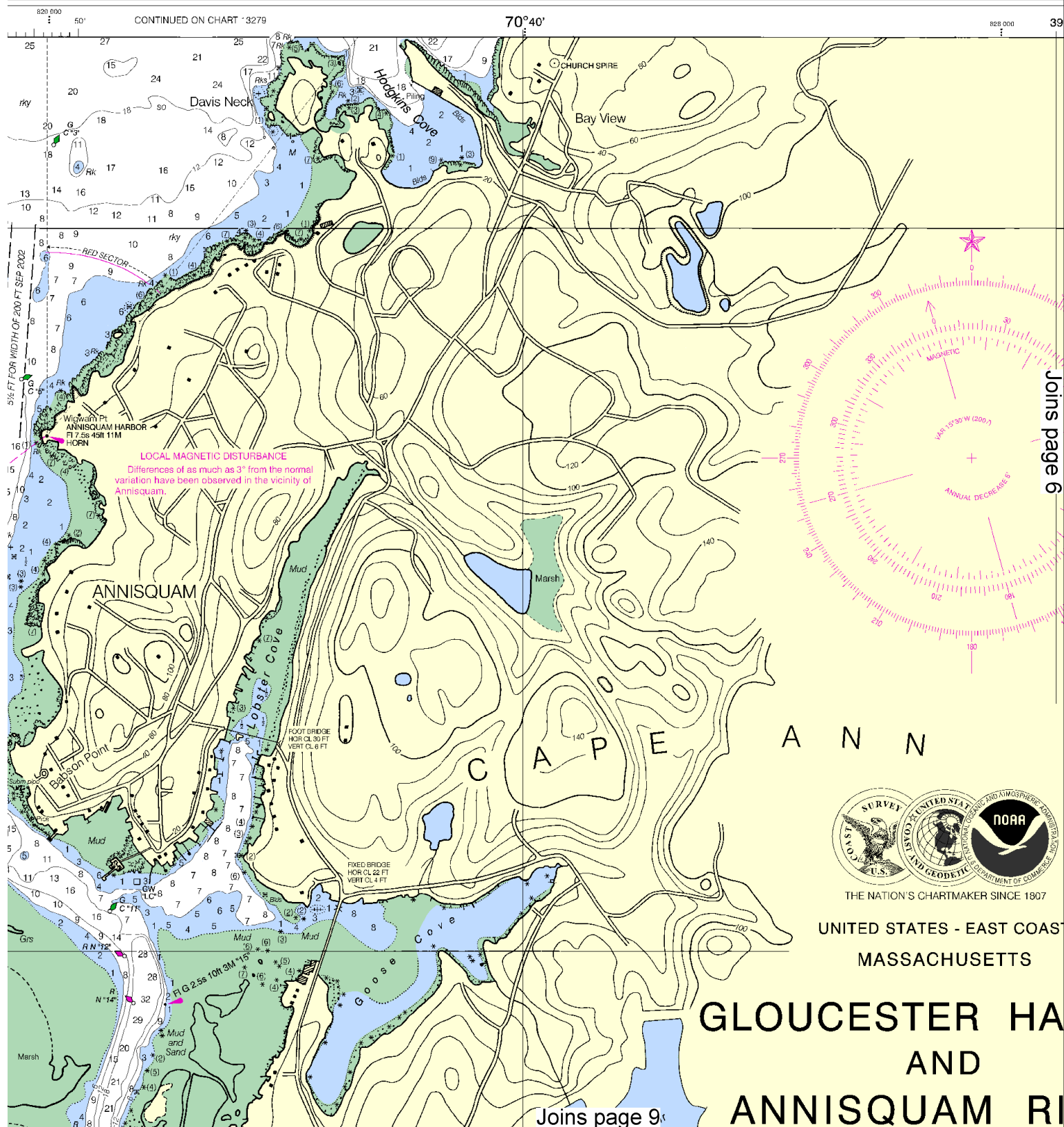


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.

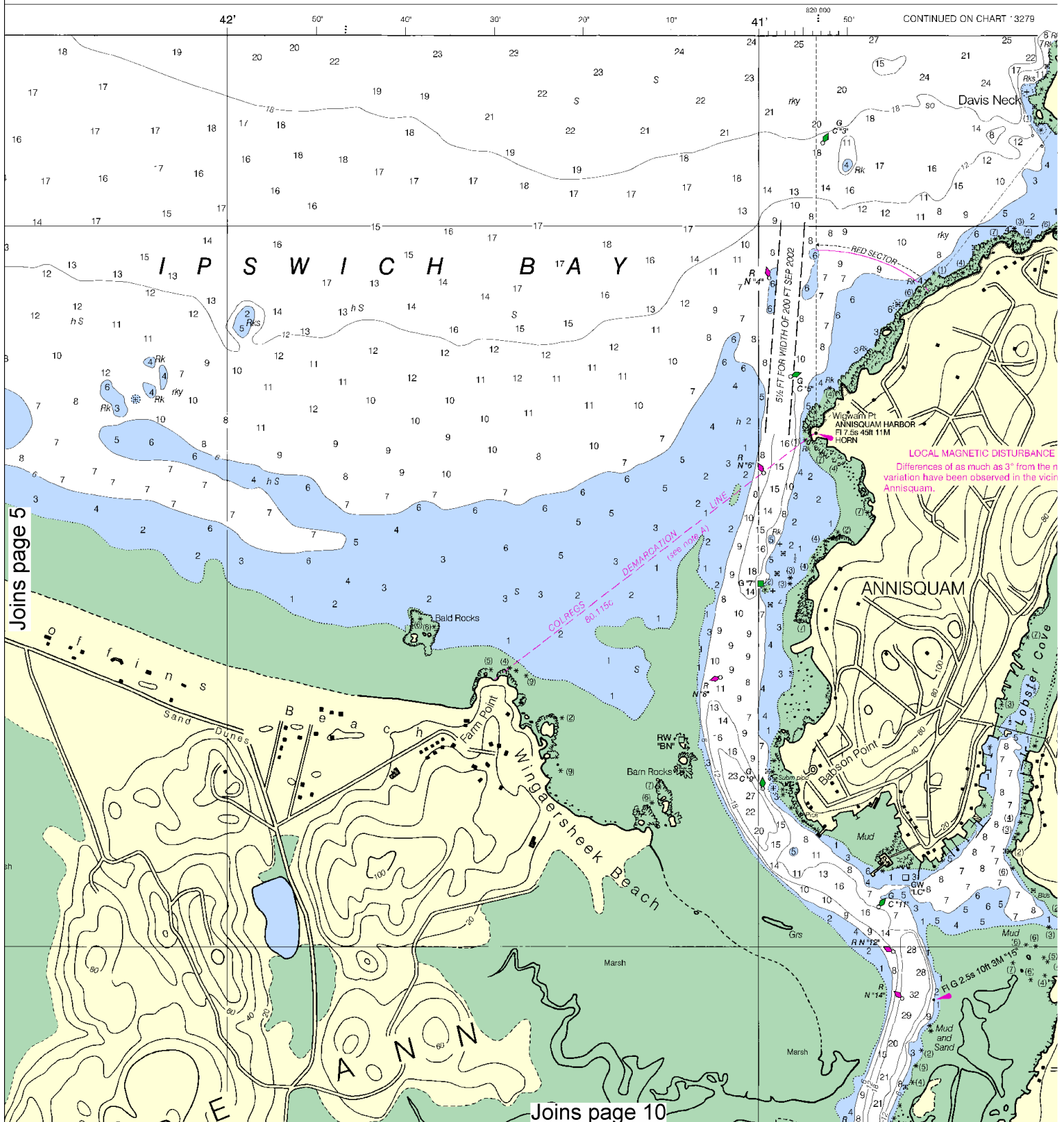




This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

N FEET

Joins page 5



6



Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:10,000~~
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

A horizontal number line with a tick mark at 0.

Yards

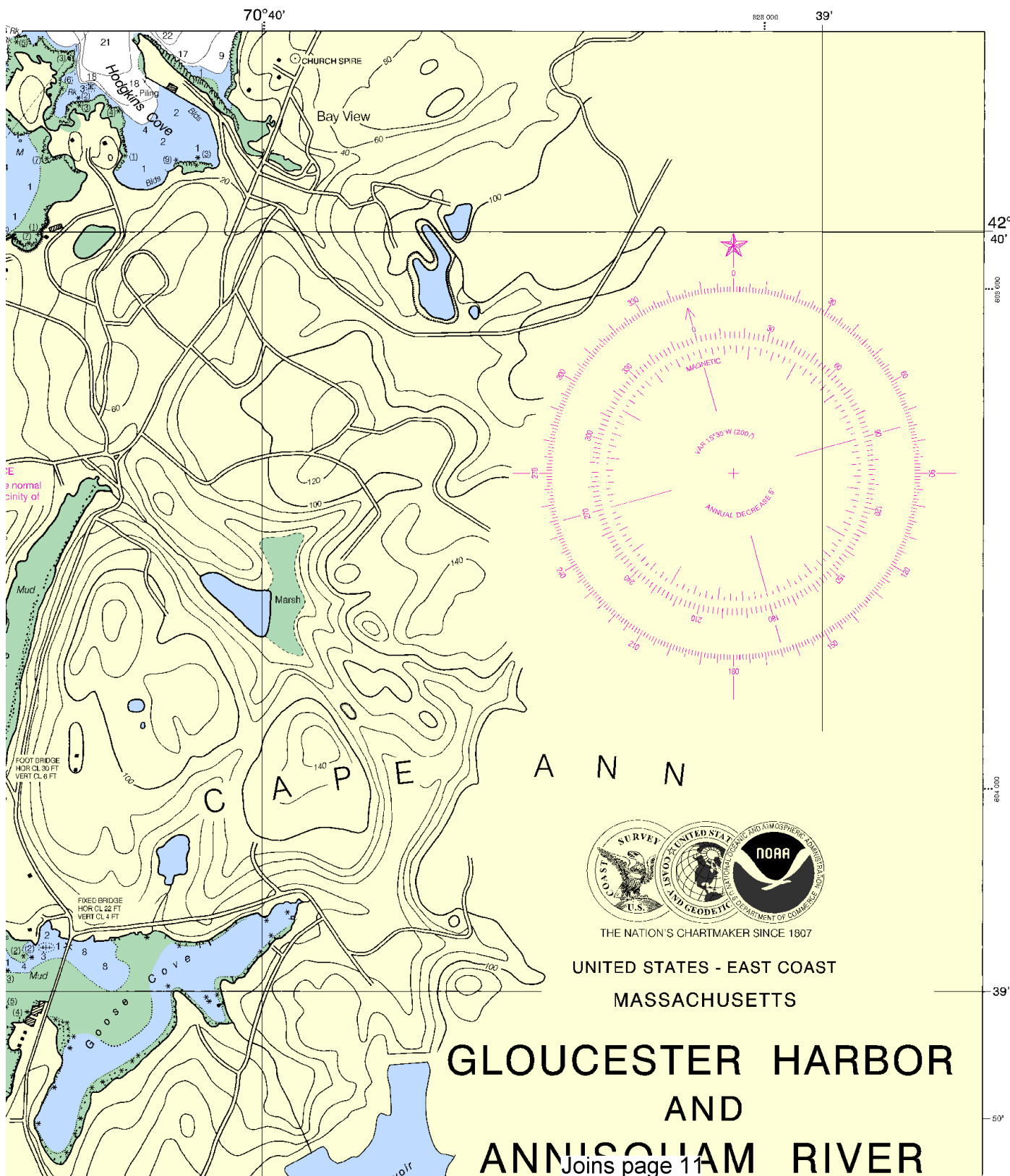
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PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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13281

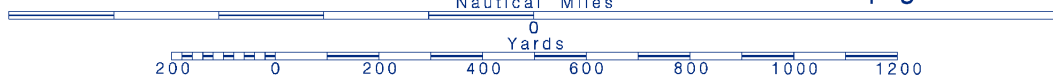
This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.

7

NON

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, [United States Coast Pilot](#).

See Note on page 5.



GLOUCESTER HA AND ANNISQUAM RI

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 42°38'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height, referred to datum
NAME (LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water Mean Lower Low Water
Annisquam (42°39'N/70°41'W)	feet 9.6

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (Apr 2006)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morso cox
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun
B black	iso isoprase	OBSC obscure
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OC occulting
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red
FI flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar
		R Bn radiobea

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oyst
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful
ED oxidation doubtful	PA position approximate	Rpt reported
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.		
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.		
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.		
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---		

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: *

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geodetic Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.343" northward and 1.841" eastward to agree with this chart.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927)

Massachusetts State Grid mainland zone, is indicated by dotted ticks at 4,000 foot intervals.

RACING BUOYS

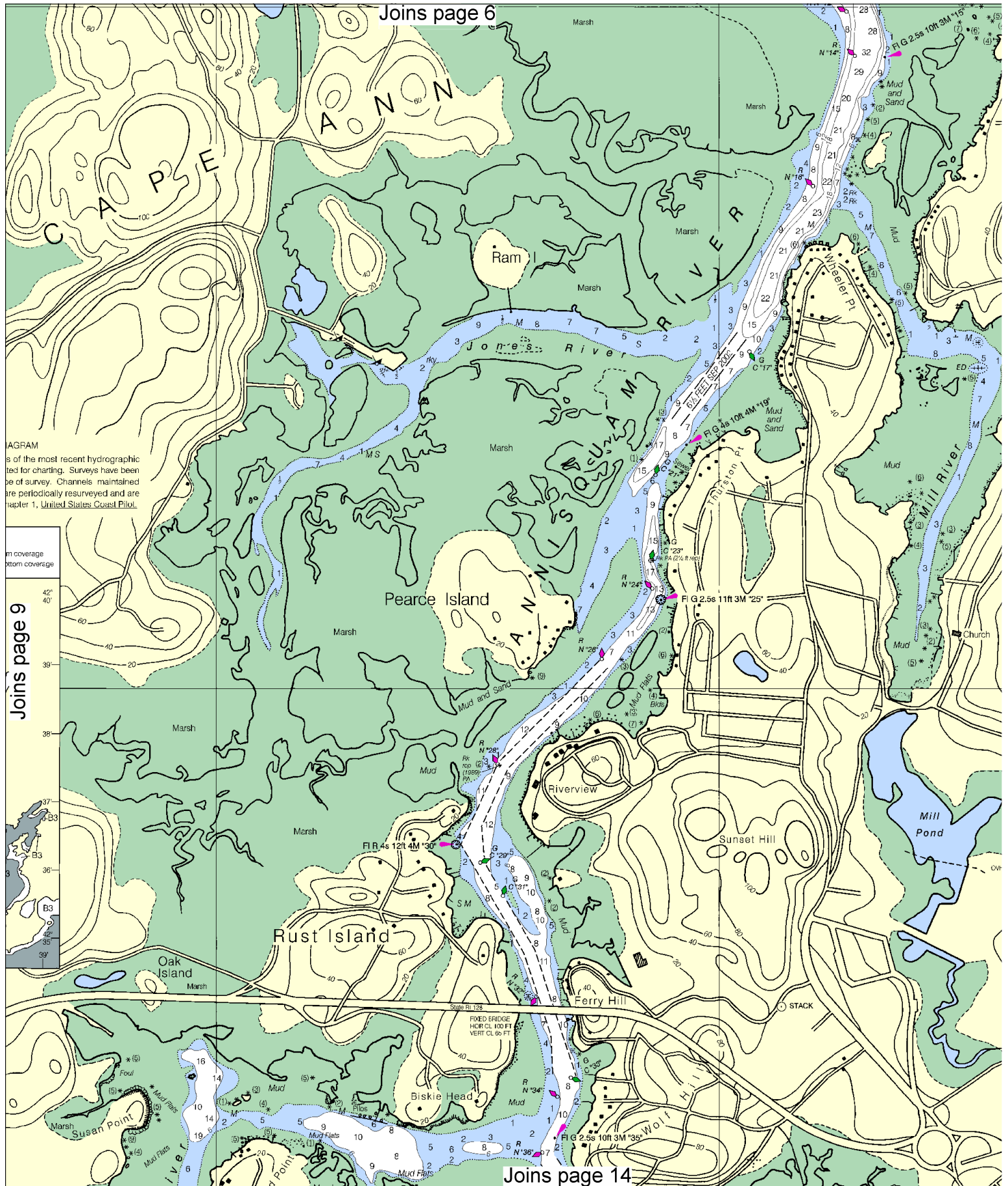
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown here. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Boston, MA	KHB-35	162.475 MHz
Essex Marine, MA	WNG-574	162.425 MHz
Stratham, NH	KZZ-40	162.450 MHz

CAUTION



GLOUCESTER HARBOR AND ANNISQUAM RIVER

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 42°38'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

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TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Annisquam	(42°39'N/70°41'W)	9.6 feet	9.1 feet	0.3 feet

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Apr 2006)

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Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
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Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bids boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rip reported	
2L Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.			
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---			

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: *

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927)

Massachusetts State Grid mainland zone, is indicated by dotted ticks at 4,000 foot intervals.

RACING BUOYS

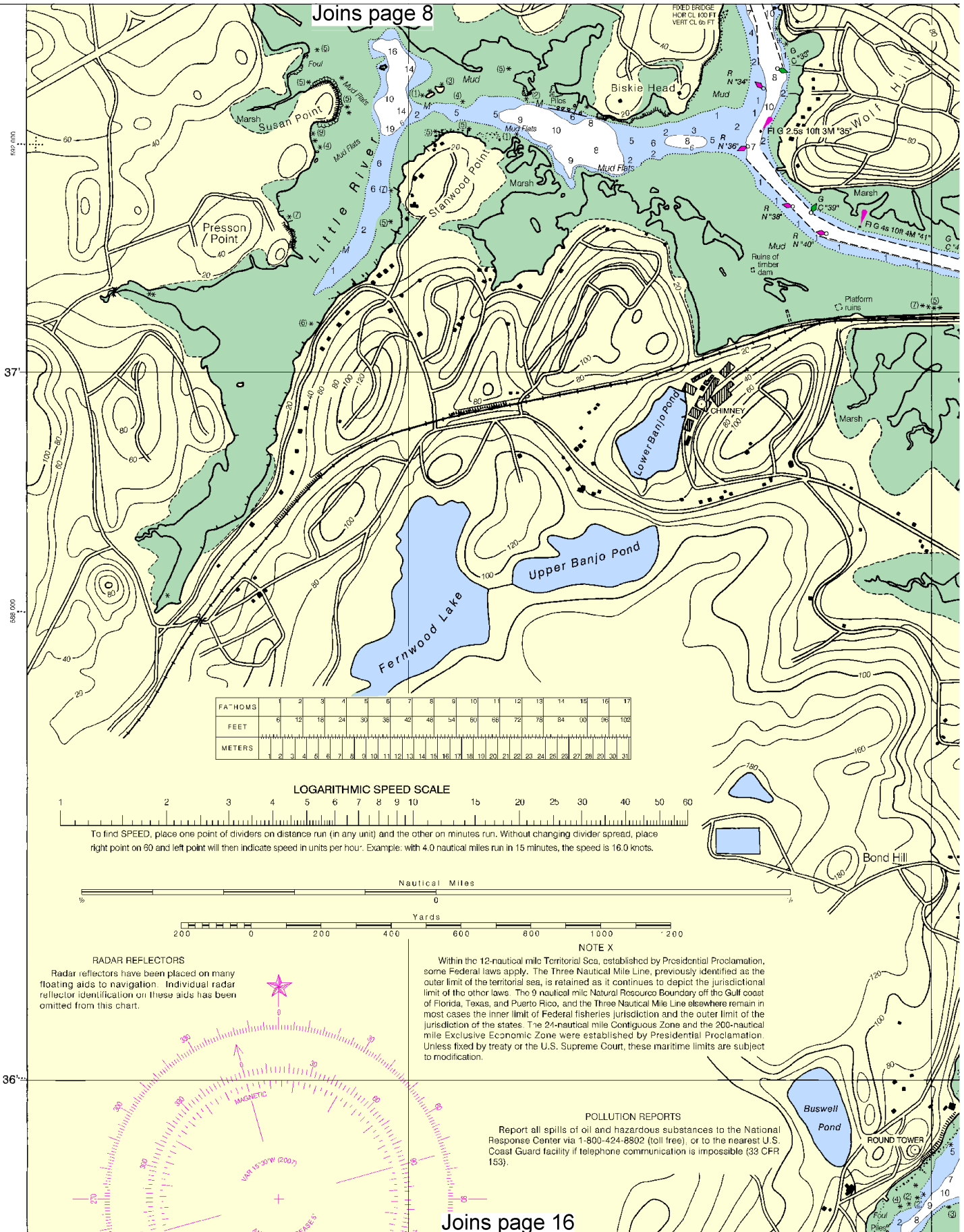
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Essex Marine, MA	WNG-574	162.425 MHz
Stratham, NH	KZZ-40	162.450 MHz

Joins page 8



Joins page 16

12



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.

0 Nautical Miles

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 Yards

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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Stratham, NH	KZZ-40	162.450 MHz

CAUTION

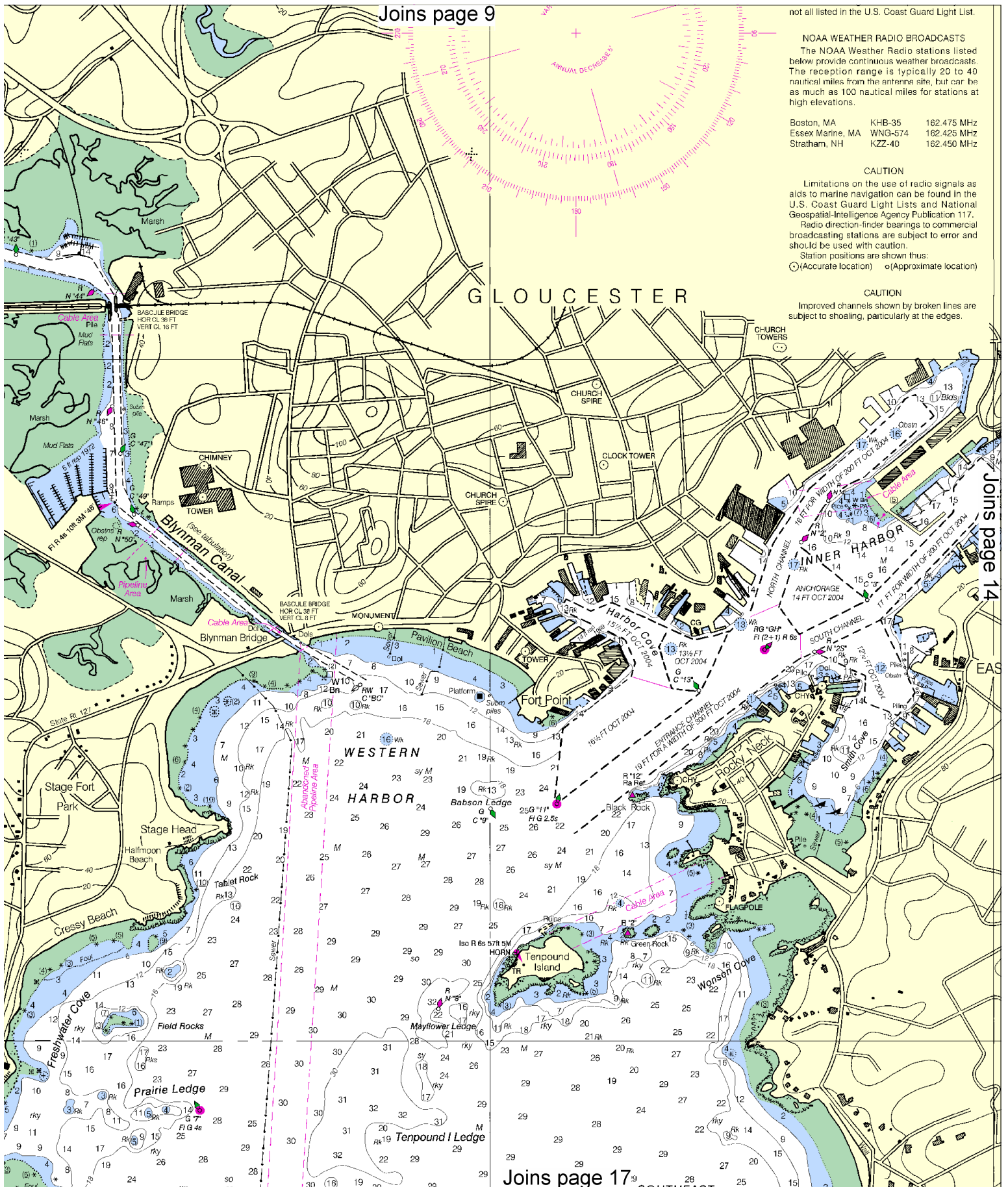
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

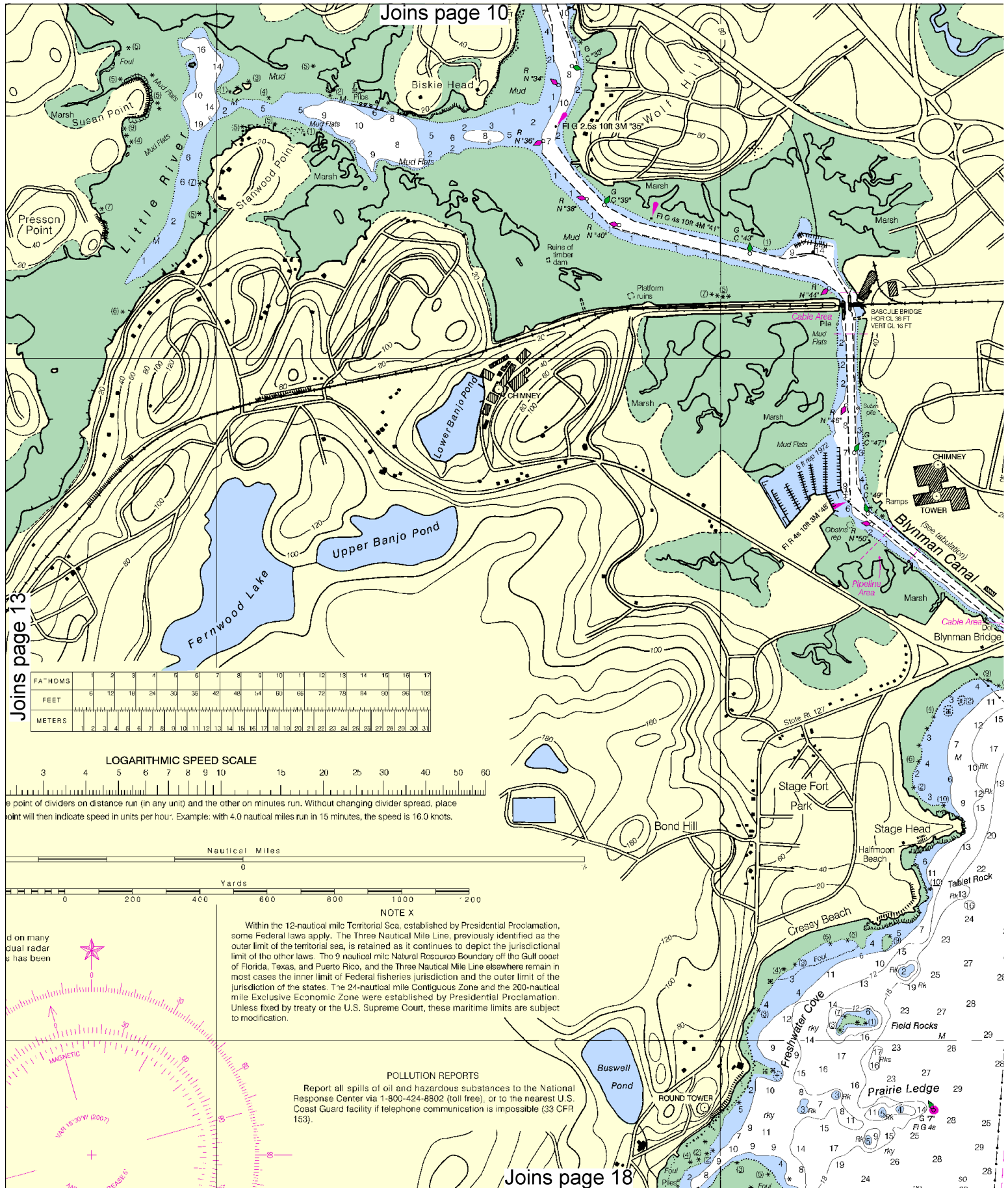
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
 (o) (Accurate location) (o) (Approximate location)

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.





NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Boston, MA	KHB-35	162.475 MHz
Essex Marine, MA	WNG-574	162.425 MHz
Stratham, NH	KZZ-40	162.450 MHz

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

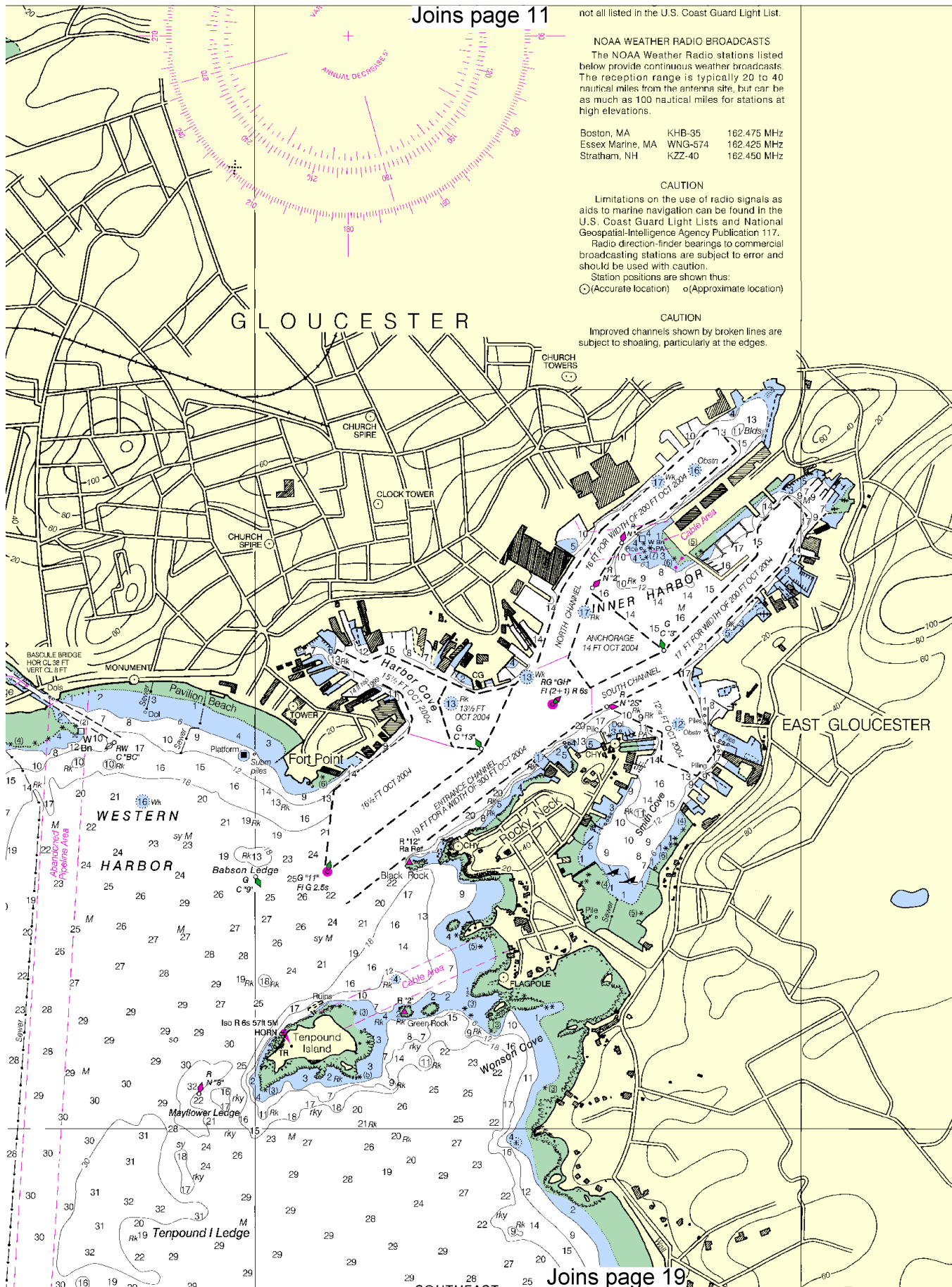
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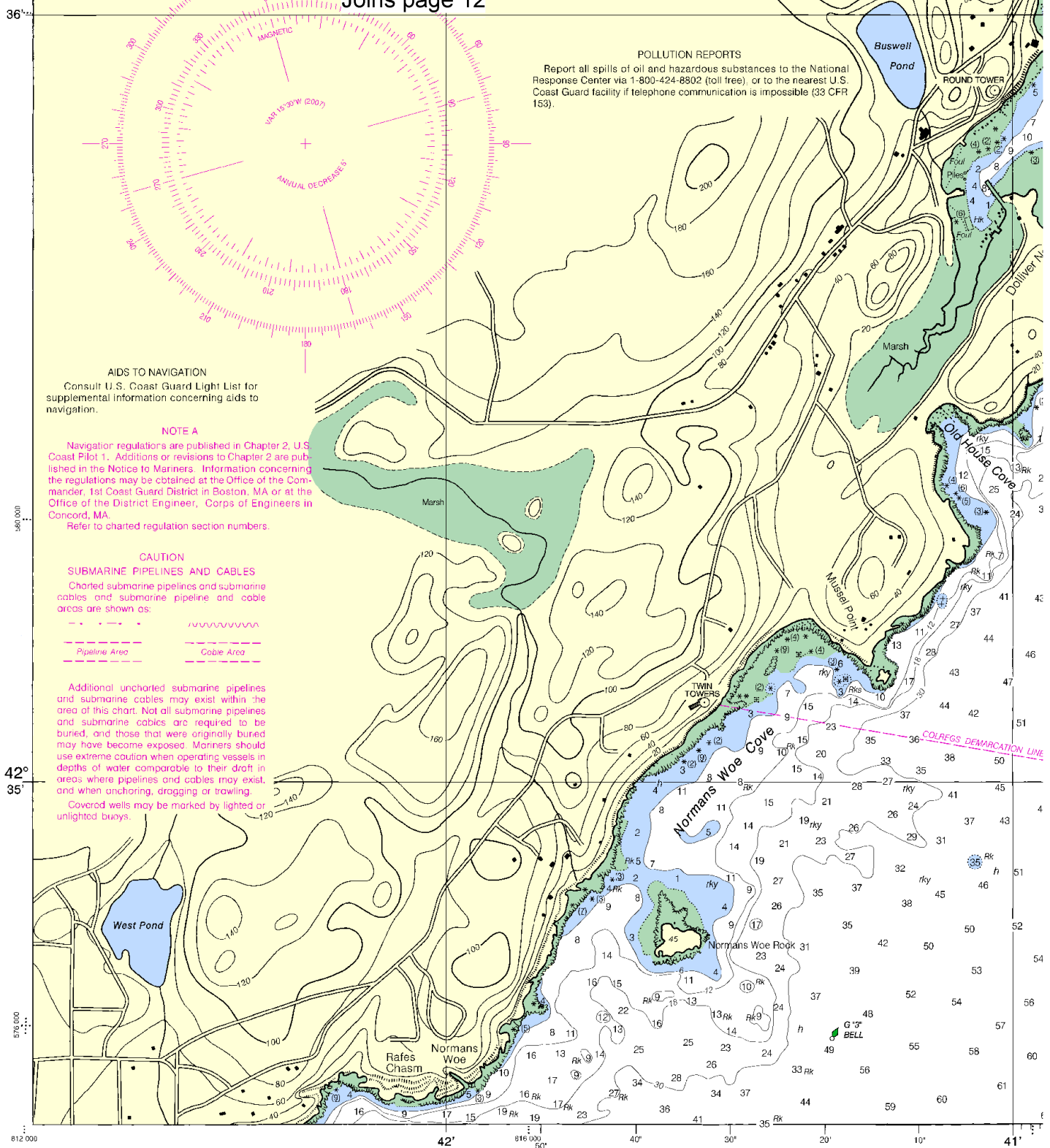
CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

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EAST GLOUCESTER





18th Ed., Feb. / 07 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 03/07
Corrected through LNM Jan. 23/07

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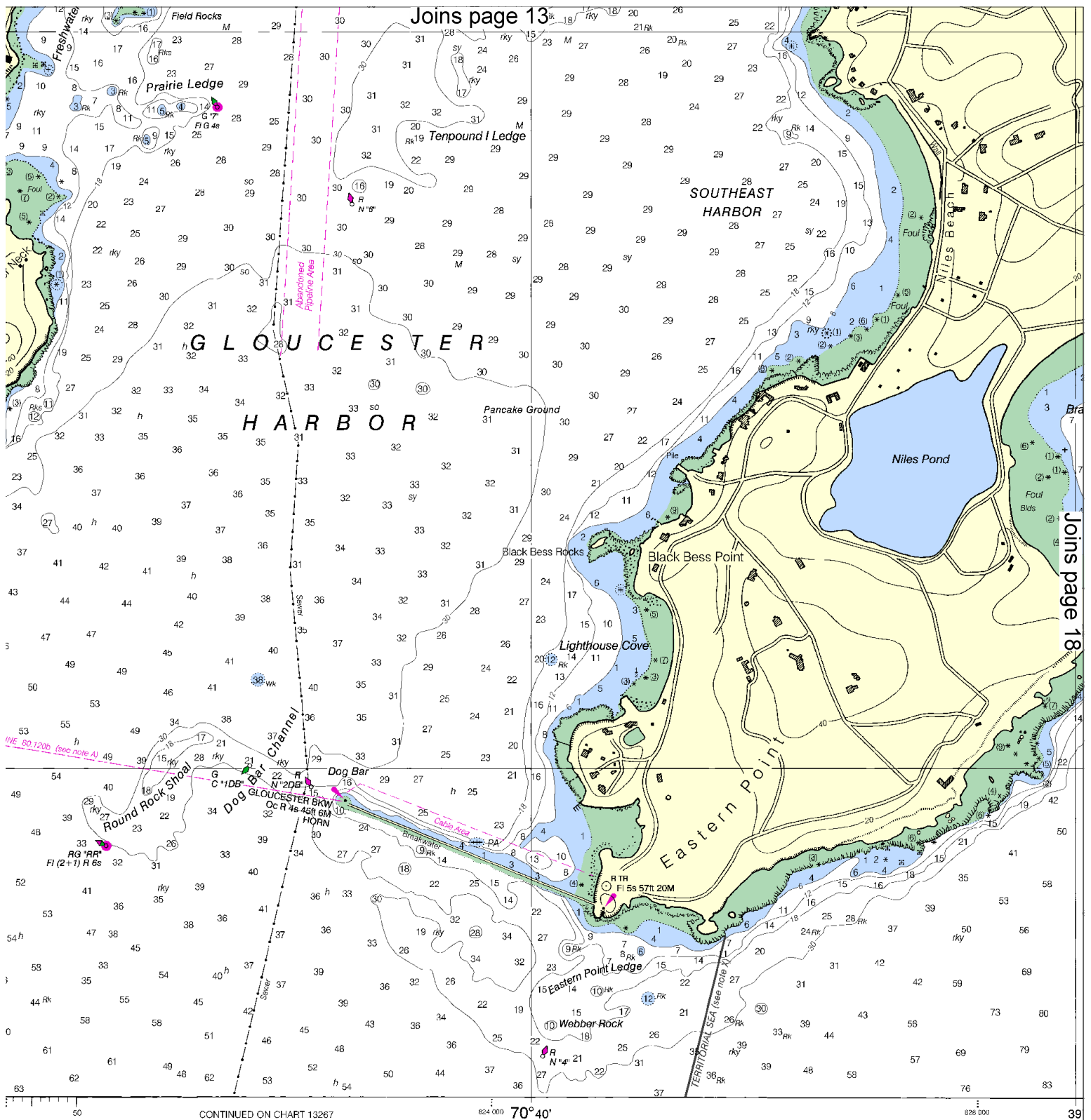


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.





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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Gloucester Harbor and Annisquam River
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

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CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

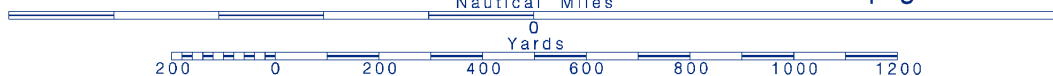
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Boston – 617-223-3201/3208

Coast Guard Cape Gloucester – 978-283-0705

MA Environmental Police – 800-632-8075

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.